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Organized at Hartford, Connecticut, September, 1849.

INSURED CAPITAL \$100,000.

General Agent for Vermont.

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CENTRAL OFFICE, 654 Congress Avenue, East Side of the Court House Square, Burlington, Vt.

N. WARD, M. D., Medical Examiner.

Applications may be made at any time at the office, or by either of the following gentlemen, Agents and Medical Examiners to the Company:

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MEDICAL EXAMINERS.—C. Parker, Rutland; E. H. Drury, Putney; A. Kendrick, Poultney; A. S. Huntington, Poultney; S. H. Bowes, Claremont; J. D. Woodward, Grafton; Joshua W. Hale, Woodstock; John Fox, Woodstock.

ON THE MUTUAL PLAN,

This company will insure at the usual rates, and in three particular cases the superiority over Mutual Companies.

Dividends only one per cent commission from the Mutual Insurance Fund, instead of the entire expense of the Company, annually.

Each, giving scrip certificates of profits each year, in cash when two hundred thousand dollars, and the reserves fund at the Joint Stock insurance is pledged for the payment of losses.

ON THE JOINT STOCK PLAN,

The company will insure at the usual rates, and in three particular cases the superiority over Mutual Companies.

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ON LIFE AND HEALTH COMBINED:

The rates are favorable to the assured as safety in the company will permit. Insurance in this form is of great importance to all who have others depending on them for support.

CALIFORNIA LIFE RISKS,

taken at LOWER RATES than by any other Company.

This is owing to the fact that the rates on the Joint Stock plan of this Company are one third less than in Mutual Companies generally. Many young men, who get into health insurance companies, are raised to their feet by the hand of California, with borrowing against their policies as security, from their friends.

THE HARTFORD LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY is mutually prosperous.

Its success is represented by that of any Life Insurance Company in this country. Managers are among our most respected and responsible citizens. They are men who exercise the utmost care in the discharge of their duties, and are determined to do a successful business.—*Hartford Daily Times.*

All heads of families should consider the importance of Life Insurance. All men upon sales should in this way provide for the future. All who wish to make investments will find on examination that it can be in no better way than in this.

The Union

BY REV. DR. GILMAN, OF S. C.

Who would sever Freedom's shrine?
Who would draw the ironclad line?
Though by birth one spot be mine?

Dear is all the rest—

Dear to me the South's fair land,

Dear the central mountain land,

Dear New England's rocky strand,

Dear the prattled west.

By our altars pure and free,

By our Law's deep rooted tree,

By the Past's dread memory,

By our Washington—

By our fathers' honest sons,

By our homes bright and young,

By the tie of country strong,

We will still live, one.

Fathers! have ye lived in vain?

Ages! must ye droop again?

Mother! we rashly sin!

Blessing sent by Thee!

No, receive our solemn vow,

While like thy thron we how,

Ever to maintain us now,

"Union—Liberty."

The two Guides of the Child.

A spirit near me said, "Look forth upon the Land of Life. What do you see?"

"Sleep mountains, covered by a mighty plain, a table land of many colored beauty, plain, it seems all beautiful at first, but now I see that there are some parts barren."

"Are they quite barren?—look more closely still."

"No, in the wildest deserts, now, I see some gum-dropping acacias, and the crimson blossoms of the cactus. But there are regions that rejoice abundantly in flower and fruit and cow, O Spirit, I see men and women moving to and fro."

"Observe them, mortal."

"I behold a world of love; the men have women's arms entwined about them; some upon the verge of precipices—friends are running to the rescue. There are many wandering like strangers, who know not their road, and they look upward. Spirit, how many, many eyes are looking up as if to God! Alas, now I see some strike their neighbors down into the dust! I see some wallowing like swine; I see that there are men and women brutal."

"Are they quite brutal?—look more closely still."

"No, I see prickly sorrow growing out of crime, and penitence awakened by a look of life. I see good gifts bestowed out of the hand of man, and see truth arise out of lying lips. But in this plain, O Spirit, I see regions—wide, bright regions—yielding fruit and flower, while others seem perpetually veiled with fog, and in them no fruit ripens. I see pleasant regions where the rock is full of clefts, and people fall into them. The men who dwelt beneath the jagged ledges, and men moving to and fro, let it love to learn of you—Household Words."

State and Prospects of Europe.

The leading article of the London Times of the 29th ult gives the following review of the posture of affairs in Germany :

"Our columns are literally filled by the marches and countermarches of German armies; and while the rest of Europe is endeavoring to turn to some advantage the interval of repose which the last few months have bestowed upon the world, the Germans are all on foot, every position is occupied in full military force, and the Continent is starved by the incessant tramp of war. Prussia has suddenly but rapidly assumed a military position of vast extent, but of considerable strength; her outlaying corps connected with her main body by command of Blücher; occupying Baden and Hohenlohe; principalities to the south; whilst her chief army, under Gen. Gneisenau, holds the line of Lohr, with the vast fortress of Coblenz to cover its extreme right, and extends to the northeast by Weislar to Paderborn, and the immediate vicinity of Cassel. At any moment a resolution of the Cabinet of Berlin may cause, and has perhaps already caused, a portion of this force to enter the Electoral Territory of Hesse. To the south the military preparations which have immediately followed the late conference at Bregenz are not less remarkable. The whole Bavarian army on the war-field, has marched to the line of the Maine, leaving scarce sufficient troops for the ordinary duties of the capital, vacated for three months. The King of Wurtemberg supports the Bavarian army on its left and rear, while the large body of Austrian troops connected with this movement are already collected on the frontiers of Bohemia, and are ready to pass them. Thus Germany is in fact arrayed in two hostile camps. The military positions, which they are bound by every consideration of policy and by the most formal engagements to defend, against the common enemies of Europe, are now disputed with the utmost jealousy between the rival commanders; and even if this demonstration be not intended to lead to a civil contest, it cannot be denied that a very slight accident may suffice to cause a general conflagration."

"When we see Germany bristling with arms, and the whole country distracted by this tumult, we must be pardoned for inquiring where is the enemy whom these turbulent hosts are prepared to quell, and against whom Power are these prodigious armaments directed? The Germans are, in fact, striking at the very heart of Europe, which is the seat of the war, and the source of all the trouble. They pelt each other with the lilies of the valley. They call up at will fantastic masques, grim ghosts play to make them merry, a thousand grotesque laughing phantoms kiss them; to each the mother is the one thing real, the highest bliss—the next bliss is the dream of all the world beside. Some that are motherless, all mother's love. Every gesture, every look, every voice, every song, adds to the charm of love which fills the valley. Some little figures fall and die, and on the valley's soil, crumble into violets and lilacs, while the large body of Austrian troops connected with this movement are already collected on the frontiers of Bohemia, and are ready to pass them. Thus Germany is in fact arrayed in two hostile camps. The military positions, which they are bound by every consideration of policy and by the most formal engagements to defend, against the common enemies of Europe, are now disputed with the utmost jealousy between the rival commanders; and even if this demonstration be not intended to lead to a civil contest, it cannot be denied that a very slight accident may suffice to cause a general conflagration."

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